

doctors and nurses of the *Hope*, ladies and gentlemen, in chapter 10 of St. Luke's Gospel we read this beautiful parable of our Lord: "And behold, a certain lawyer got up to test Him, saying, 'Master, what must I do to gain eternal life?' But He said to him, 'What is written in the law? How dost thou read?' He answered and said, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole strength, and with thy whole mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.' And He said to him, 'Thou hast answered rightly; do this and thou shalt live.' But he wishing to justify himself, said to Jesus, 'And who is my neighbor?'"

Jesus took him up and said, "A certain man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and he fell in with robbers, who after both stripping him and beating him went their way, leaving him half dead. But, as it happened, a certain priest was going down the same way; and when he saw him, he passed by. And likewise a Levite also, when he was near the place and saw him, passed by. But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed came upon him, and seeing him, was moved with compassion. And he went up to him and bound up his wounds, pouring oil and wine. And setting him on his own beast, he brought him to an inn and took care of him. And the next day he took out two denarii and gave them to the innkeeper and said, 'Take care of him; and whatever more thou spendest, I, on my way back, will repay thee.'"

"Which of these three, in thy opinion, proved himself neighbor to him who fell among the robbers?" And he said, "He who took pity on him. And Jesus said to him, 'Go and do thou also in like manner.'"

Inspired most surely by this marvelous teaching of Jesus, Dr. William Walsh, a new Samaritan of the 20th century, dreamt of carrying out a work of mercy, new in its methods, but one which would answer fully the noblest aspirations of a profoundly Christian spirit, and so he threw himself into the task of organizing the Foundation of "People to People."

A herculean task, this work of mercy that he proposed. A hospital ship of great capacity would be necessary so that it could travel to far distant lands. Costly and complicated equipment would be necessary in order to make possible the use of modern surgical and medical techniques. Teams of doctors and nurses would have to be formed, enormous supplies of medicines and sanitary equipment, without taking into account the food, fuel, and an infinite number of additional supplies.

Refusing to be disheartened by the difficulties involved and thinking only of the thousands of sick which could be healed by means of this original adventure, Dr. Walsh lets his project become known in his native land, the United States of America, there he gets the enthusiastic support of his Government and obtains the rental of a Navy hospital ship. He enlists the support of some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of his country who offer their services free for several weeks to the project, he obtains the disinterested help of magnificent nurses who offer their services with marvelous skill and self-sacrifice. Medical supply houses agree to cooperate on the project and finally, generous donors make possible the financing of this tremendous private enterprise.

The first to benefit were the people of Indonesia and South Vietnam. And we have been the next. During 9 months, from the 26th of May of last year, the white silhouette of the *Hope* has given the peaceful harbor of Salaverry all the enchantment of an oasis in the midst of the desert. To it have come thousands of sick from Trujillo, from the neighboring provinces and even

from the most distant corners of the country. All these sick were attended with exemplary devotion and skill, and even more, with great love and abnegation, without considering the social condition or the education of these sick, thinking only of curing them or of giving them the hope of a prompt recovery. The costliest medicines were given to them freely, the same as the care of the doctors and the nurses. And as if what was done on the ship were nothing at all, we have seen these same doctors and nurses spreading their goodness in the slums, giving milk to the undernourished children and carrying our widescale vaccination programs. Others attended numerous patients in Belen Hospital and performed difficult surgical operations. Faraway cities, such as Piura, Chiclayo, Arequipa, and others, have received visits from the doctors of the *Hope*, and there, before students and doctors alike, gave talks and technical demonstrations with the same unselfishness and good will which they had already shown so well in Trujillo.

And now I ask, would it be possible to carry out such a gigantic campaign of goodness and help without possessing an ideal that strengthens the will to noble effort and sacrifice, without being convinced that it is time well employed which is dedicated to assisting one's fellow-beings? Those great sacrifices presuppose a high ideal and such is the case of our friends of the *Hope*. The teaching of the parable of the good Samaritan has penetrated deeply into their consciousness and has made them understand that to do good to needy fellow-beings, to wipe their tears and to calm their sufferings is a command of the law of God which must be fulfilled.

I am one of those who have faith in the good intentions of this great Nation, the United States of America, this great Nation which desires to share its prodigious wealth—the wealth of its soil and of its industry—with its underprivileged fellow beings. Because of this it gives out the surplus food to many countries of the world, one of which is our own, through the good offices of CARI-TAS, which here in Trujillo brings this food to the needy through the parishes. For this reason the United States has established the Peace Corps, which has arrived at our shores and which works side by side with the poor of the slums, helping them build their own living quarters, modest yet clean and comfortable.

What a contrast. This deeply human attitude with that of other countries which, instead of exporting love, scatter hate with their poisonous, and subversive publications, which far from taking care of the health of the rest make attempts against their lives, arming fanatics to commit their crimes; which, teach, not to build, but to destroy and burn; which instead of giving of their own for their campaigns, teach them to steal from the banks the savings of the poor. I can think only of those words of Christ in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "Every good tree produces good fruit, but every bad tree produces bad fruit \* \* \* by their fruits you shall know them."

This enterprise of the *Hope* must not disappear without a trace when the ship lifts anchor in Salaverry on the 28th. It has given us a great lesson and we must learn it. To imitate it in all its magnitude would be impossible since we neither have nor hope to have the resources which could even compare with theirs. But what we can and ought to imitate is that preoccupation for the well-being of our neighbors, for our brothers in need, especially for the sick. For that we shall be able to count on for some time to come with the cooperation of some of the doctors and nurses of the *Hope* who shall remain among us. In order to carry out their plans they have confidence in the committee which I have the honor

to head and we trust in the help of all those who have understood that we must give something of our own to alleviate the sufferings of others. Out of the generosity of great and small will depend the success of our task of helping others.

And now, doctors and nurses of the *Hope*, as president of the Committee of Aid to the project *Hope*, which has organized this overflowing tribute, I am going to make the presentation of the commemorative album of the gratitude of this nation toward you. Here you have 10,000 signatures, from the great to the lowliest, testimony to their gratitude for health recovered, or to their admiration for a work well done. We ask you to place this album in an honored place on the ship, so that, wherever you may go in the future, everyone shall know that here is a nation that has received benefits from you and that has known how to thank you sincerely and affectionately, that this land, this city is Trujillo, in Peru, the same people who have gathered here today round about you, in order to bid you farewell and to desire for you a prosperous pilgrimage throughout the seas of the world, seeking for people who need help. We hope that they know how to understand as well as we do this wonderful gesture of charity.

### A Tribute to a Dedicated Educator

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OR

**HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 1, 1963*

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in the span of a few recent years, Richmond Heights in the 22d Congressional District of Ohio has become one of the most rapidly developing suburbs in the State, and with a population increase exceeding 500 percent it has grown from a village to city status.

To provide adequate educational facilities for the influx of children, the village school had to be enlarged quickly to the proportions necessary to meet the needs of a city. It was a tremendous challenge and one man, Russell R. Fair, in a great measure is responsible for the successful transition.

Thirty-five years ago Mr. Fair was one of the 2 teachers in the Richmond Heights Village School of 3 rooms and 50 pupils in grades 1 through 8. He has served the cause of education continuously and will retire after the current school year. Through progressive study and professional associations Mr. Fair augmented his knowledge and skills in the matters pertaining to public instruction and administration. In the Richmond Heights local school district he advanced from teacher to principal and in 1958 was elevated to the high office of superintendent.

Implemented by his knowledgeable leadership the school system will soon be complete. It now has 40 rooms, well-equipped chemistry and physics laboratories, 44 teachers, 16 clerical and service personnel, a guidance counselor, an excellent library, a librarian, a large cafeteria and student enrollment of 678 in kindergarten through eighth grade

and 249 in high school. The value of the physical assets exceeds \$1,600,000 and the school is operating on a budget of \$529,000.

As an educator, Superintendent Fair was dedicated to the educational welfare of the students, their needs were his primary interest and concern. As an administrator he exercised vision and intelligent application of sound moral principles. He wisely evaluated the qualifications of each new staff member. As a financier he objectively analyzed the criteria involved in the various expansions of the school before submitting a recommendation for a levy or bond issue. He consistently maintained that the taxpayer be given the maximum value obtainable for each tax dollar expended. As a public servant he was always acutely conscious of his obligation to the community, the school, and its program.

Superintendent Fair served with integrity and efficiency in all areas of his many responsibilities. Public service rendered on such a lofty plane of proper motivation and conduct deserves high recognition and deep, humble gratitude. Thank you, Mr. Fair, for an exacting task well done. Best wishes for good health and happiness in your retirement.

### America's Treat to Needy Children

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. GEORGE S. McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, May 1, 1963

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, the UNICEF halloween trick-or-treat program through which the children of the United States can contribute to the underprivileged children of the world is a heartwarming effort. In 1962, the children of our country donated over \$2 million to UNICEF from this one project. Not only will this sizable contribution improve the health and well-being of children in many countries; it will also strengthen the moral and mental fiber of American youth. It converts a frivolous, sometimes destructive day into a wholesome, worthwhile experience.

I am especially pleased that the children of my State, South Dakota, are singled out for special praise by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF. Eighty-six South Dakota communities planned and carried out Halloween programs with the proceeds going to UNICEF. The largest single contributions came from Rapid City.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article from News of the World's Children, entitled "America's Treat to Needy Children," be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### AMERICA'S TREAT TO NEEDY CHILDREN

Thanks to the enthusiasm and determination of young people and adults throughout

the country, 1962 contributions from the trick or treat for UNICEF program will go over the \$2 million mark. This achievement is all the more noteworthy as, in large areas of the United States, Halloween brought cold winds and hard, driving rain.

The greeting card program also continued to climb to new heights in the United States with a gross income in 1962 that topped the one in 1961 by 35 percent.<sup>1</sup>

#### HALLOWEEN EQUALS UNICEF

The U.S. Committee for UNICEF warmly welcomed thousands of new groups across the country who trick or treated for the first time last fall. Once again, the example set since 1950 by young Americans who wanted to share rather than scare on the spooky night was emulated by new crowds of boys and girls. Many of them will make it an annual event. Among the very young ones, Halloween and UNICEF have become synonymous in many parts of the Nation.

#### INCREASED COORDINATION

Communitywide participation also showed a gratifying increase. Some 2,000 towns reported that at least several churches, schools, and organizations had worked together for a successful program. This increased coordination resulted in greater amounts collected.

Nevada reported the largest percentage boost in contributions of all States—85 percent. Intensive pre-Halloween education programs in public and religious schools added to the enthusiasm of the trick or treaters and to the total collected.

In South Dakota, 86 communities planned and carried out Halloween programs in 1962, as opposed to the 70 that participated in 1961. Newly coordinated groups within the State were greatly responsible for the 60-percent increase in results from the State, whose largest single contribution this year, from Rapid City, more than doubled the one from last year.

With an increase of 52 percent in its contributions, Alaska was one of the States with the best coordination. Schools, churches, and young people's groups combined their efforts to make this possible.

#### NO GREATER CAUSE

An example of the welcome effect of cooperation among groups came from Leominster, Mass., where both parochial and public schools collected UNICEF treats with equal enthusiasm. Organizers and promoters included the local recreation center and League of Women Voters; a paper company and a bank; 3 newspapers and 2 radio stations; the PTA's of 12 schools and 2 public-school superintendents.

"Though it was my intention to only serve as trick-or-treat chairman for this year, the gratifying experience prompts me to accept the chairmanship for next year," John H. Crain, Jr., reported from Leominster. "The cooperation of all concerned was overwhelming, and I know of no greater cause than to help the needy children of the world."

The first Halloween venture of Orono, Maine, was jointly organized by the League of Women Voters, St. Mary's Catholic Church, the Methodist Church, and the Church of the Universal Fellowship.

In West Liberty, Iowa, where over 60 percent of the schoolchildren trick or treated for UNICEF, the program was sponsored by the Legion Auxiliary, altar and rosary societies, Grange and Pythians, Eastern Star, T.T.T., Rotary Club, Lions Club, Committee on Social Concerns, and Y-Teens.

In Chippewa Falls, Wis., a dairy donated the collection cartons, while bakeries and bottlers provided refreshments for a party celebrating a successful venture cosponsored by the United Church Women and the American Legion.

<sup>1</sup> Sales of greeting cards, datebook-calendars, contributions, and related income.

#### GREETING CARDS BOOMING

Worldwide sales of UNICEF greeting cards in 1962 were estimated at 26 million cards, providing a net income of \$1,800,000—enough to supply a daily cup of milk for a whole year to 2.2 million children.

In the United States of America, 11 million cards were sold, an increase of 14 percent over 1961. UNICEF datebook calendars, offered for the first time, sold over 150,000 copies in this country alone.

Consignment groups, whose number increased from 700 to 962 from 1961 to 1962, sold 3.2 million cards—a 25 percent increase over the same period. The number of mail orders received rose from 105,000 in 1961 to over 131,000 in 1962—an increase of about 24 percent—and accounted for the sale of 6,445,000 cards (5,785,000 cards being sold on mail orders in 1961).

The two leading consignment groups continued to keep up with each other: the Philadelphia group sold 143,000 cards, and 1,206 calendars, while the Los Angeles group sold 149,130 cards, and 1,290 calendars.

From the youngest trick-or-treater to the most experienced organizer of greeting card sales, the children, parents, teachers, ministers, priests and rabbis, youth leaders and civic organization officers—one and all were entitled to heartfelt thanks and the assurance of having accomplished vital work for mothers and children in all parts of the world.

### A Bill To Provide for the Establishment of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, May 1, 1963

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs.

For some time, a distinguished citizen of my community, Mr. Oscar H. Steiner, has dedicated his time and strength to the establishment of a University of the United States on Post-Doctoral Levels of Education. On June 27 and 28, 1961, Mr. Steiner sponsored a Cleveland conference for the prime purpose of assessing this issue. The distinguished educators attending this conference included Dr. William S. Carlson, president, the University of Toledo; Dr. William H. Cartwright, chairman, Department of Education, Duke University; Dr. Claude A. Eggertson, professor of education, University of Michigan; Dr. G. E. Giesecke, professor of high education, the University of Chicago; Dr. I. James Quillen, dean, School of Education, Stanford University; Mr. Sidney Tickton, consultant, the Ford Foundation; Dr. Edgar Bruce Wesley, Los Altos, Calif.; Dr. Howard E. Wilson, dean, School of Education, the University of California; Dr. Carl Wittke, dean, Graduate School, Western Reserve University; Mr. Ralph M. Besse, president, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland, Ohio; and Mr. Oscar H. Steiner, president, Community Development, Inc.

The conference developed and adopted the following proposal:

# A PROPOSAL FOR A UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE POSTDOCTORAL LEVELS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. In order to fill certain unique and increasingly complex national needs, we urge the establishment of a publicly sponsored post-doctoral institution for study and research in Washington, D.C. This institution would be known, with unequalled prestige in the world, as The University of the United States.

2. Created by Congress, the University of the United States would serve the national interest though a series of continuing functions carried out by selected groups of scholars, creative artists, and public figures of the greatest distinction.

3. This seat of learning, set among the unparalleled research resources of Washington, D.C., would be justly national in its identification and orientation. Its governing body, the board of trustees, would be widespread, representing the 50 States. Its rotating faculty, chosen from and on loan from universities, the professions, industry and foundations throughout the United States, and, from time to time, foreign countries as one of the greatest possible academic distinctions, would be selected on the basis of outstanding achievement and capacity to serve the intellectual requirements of their special fields.

4. Members of this distinctive academic faculty of approximately 50 would be known as Fellows of the University of the United States. Its makeup and membership tenure to be determined by the board of trustees. The title—"Fellow of the University of the United States"—is to be retained for life.

5. As Fellows they would carry on their own research, supervise and direct the work of students, answer calls made by various branches of government for data and for help in solving problems, answering questions, or meeting issues, and make such public lectures as occasion might indicate.

6. The university's permanent staff would consist of a chancellor appointed by the President of the United States with the guidance and advice of the learned societies to serve until retirement age; a small administrative faculty and housekeeping personnel.

7. The University of the United States would grant no degrees, and its formal instruction would be at a minimum. Among its principal functions would be a service agency to other colleges and universities in the United States, and its research, on a policy rather than laboratory level would contribute to work in these other institutions. It should be more than a reference bureau; rather the embodiment of the American intellectual community rendering a function over any beyond what is already being done.

8. The University of the United States would catalog the vast study and research resources in Washington and, by advance arrangement, would receive young scholars recommended by other institutions for advisement and guidance in the use of these facilities.

9. Most of these young scholars are expected to be candidates for doctorates at their own university. Their work will be at a stage which requires research in one or more of the Washington libraries and repositories. In order to use these facilities to their full advantage, they will be able to call on the specialist in their field at the University of the United States, and receive his advice and guidance.

10. A University of the United States fellow would be available for periodic consultation with the scholar, but the scholar would remain a student at his home university.

11. In its work with other colleges and universities, the University of the United States would also focus widespread public

attention on the purpose and functions of higher education in the United States.

12. Thus the National University would become, not a competitor of existing universities, but a brilliant colleague, exempt from envy and animosities, because of its noncompetitive nature and because of its obviously impersonal leadership. Supported by all, it would become the pride of all.

13. The University of the United States would be sensitive to the problems of our country, foreign as well as domestic. Thus the curriculum like that of any educational institution, would be determined by the society, the culture, the civilization that it serves. War and peace, disease and health, law and crime, progress and regression, the individual and society, things and ideas—these and other entities would become the area of exploration by the proposed university.

14. Financial support for the University of the United States would come principally from public funds, but the institution would retain the privilege of receiving and controlling gifts, donations, endowments and bequests from all sources through its board of trustees.

15. Historically, the idea of a national university is as old as the republic. In his first annual address to Congress on January 8, 1790, George Washington gave impetus to the movement. He recommended that the Congress promote science and literature and suggested that the establishment of a national university would be well worthy of a place in congressional deliberations.

16. Within the next few years, President Washington wrote to Vice President John Adams, Secretary of State Edmund Randolph, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Thomas Jefferson, and others concerning the proposed national university. In his eighth annual message to Congress on December 7, 1796, Washington urged the establishment of a national university as well as a military academy.

17. In his last will and testament dated July 9, 1799, Washington made provision for the transfer of his shares in the Potomac River Navigation Co. to Congress for the establishment of a university in the District of Columbia. As far as is known, the stock never reached its destination and its fate has not been traced by history.

18. As President, Thomas Jefferson twice recommended the national university to the attention of Congress. President James Madison three times requested Congress to establish the university. A number of later Presidents also supported the national university movement. A number of bills have been submitted to Congress, but through the years none of these have ever been voted upon.

19. It is our belief that the University of the United States would add to the stature of the Nation and fully deserves to be established.

Although the proposal of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs does not meet all of the recommendations of the Cleveland conference, it is desirable legislation which should be considered and perhaps amended to include the broader goals of today's needs as expressed by the Cleveland conference.

Mr. Steiner recently wrote as follows concerning the need for a National Academy of Post-Doctorate Study:

## SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

George Washington was deeply concerned with education as it related to our country's welfare. In drawing his will, July 9, 1799, he made certain provisions for the disposition of endowments which directly involved the U.S. Government. He expressed "an ardent wish to see a plan devised" leading to the "establishment of a national university."

This was a wish born of careful thought and after consultation with friends and associates. Both before and during his Presidency, he continually urged its consideration. He wanted to include it in his famous Farewell Address but, upon advice of Alexander Hamilton, he reluctantly omitted it. However, in his final address to the Congress on December 7, 1796, he again recommended its consideration. In this last important address as President, Washington said "the primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important and what duty more pressing on its legislature than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?"

In the light of our growing international problems and foreign relations, we can only respect his farsighted judgment in urging the training of those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country. The growing problems we face at home and abroad call for leaders trained in the science of government.

Washington was far from alone in his desire for a University of the United States. He has been supported down through the years by at least eight Presidents, large numbers of Congressmen and educators, and others. In fact, interest has been so persistent, the list of advocates so imposing, that a large book is required to detail the articles, bills, and proposals that have come before the Congress and the people. The Library of Congress has prepared such a volume at the request of Senator Young of Ohio.

To give substance to his last wishes for a national university, George Washington bequeathed 50 shares of stock in the Potomac Co., value £5,000 sterling or approximately \$22,200. The original value of the bequest compounded semiannually, at 5 percent interest would represent in the neighborhood of \$50 million today.

In his will, George Washington detailed his reasons why a national university is needed. The will continued:

"Item. I give and bequeath in perpetuity the 50 shares which I hold in the Potomac Co. (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia) toward the endowment of a university to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand toward it, and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors; or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being under the direction of Congress; provided that honorable body should patronize the measure, and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock is to be vested in more stock, and so on, until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, of which I have not the smallest doubt, before many years pass away; even if no aid or encouragement is given by legislative authority, or from any other source."

A short while after Washington's death and despite the custodial responsibility of the Treasurer of the United States and the Congress, the stocks disappeared. They may have been destroyed in the fire of 1814. The mystery of what happened to them has never been solved. We know that they were not turned in when the Potomac Co. was absorbed and reorganized.

We further know that neither the Treasurer of the United States nor the Congress

has, to date, seen fit to "patronize the measure." Whether through neglect or ingratitude, nothing has been done to redress a deep and embarrassing oversight.

The Commissioners of what is now the District of Columbia surveyed and approved a site for it "extending south of Washington Circle along and between 22d and 25th streets to the high land known as Peter's Hill overlooking the Potomac River."

Because of my interest in this undischarged moral—if not legal—debt, I invited a group of representative deans of universities from across the country to a 2-day conference in Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose was not merely to confirm the existence of this obligation but to determine whether there existed today a need for such an institution. Their conclusions are incorporated in a formulation they prepared and adopted.

In brief, they recommended the creation of an institution in the District of Columbia on a post doctoral level. It would grant no degrees and its formal instruction would be at a minimum. In addition to aiding the Government on an international level as a foreign service academy, it would be a service agency to other colleges and universities in the United States, and its research, on a policy rather than laboratory level would contribute to work in these other institutions. It should be more than a reference bureau; rather the embodiment of the American intellectual community rendering a function on a national level over and beyond what is already being done.

This University of the United States would catalogue the unparalleled research and study resources already available in Washington within the various departments and agencies of the Government.

In its work with other colleges and universities, it would also focus widespread public attention on the purpose and functions of higher education in the United States thus becoming not a competitor of existing universities, but a brilliant colleague, exempt from envy and animosities, because of its noncompetitive nature and because of its obviously impersonal leadership. Supported by all, it would become the pride of all.

This institution would be sensitive to the problems of our country, foreign as well as domestic. The curriculum, like that of any educational institution, would be determined by the society, the culture, the civilization that it serves.

The closing statement in the formulation, prepared by these university educators, reads: "It is our belief that the University of the United States would add to the stature of the Nation and fully deserves to be established."

May I humbly add that an obligation is long past due and can be discharged to one whose wisdom and leadership still gives direction to our great purpose as a Nation. The bequest and wish of the Father of our Country deserves far better pleading.

May I leave with you an extended statement, a copy of the proposal prepared by the deans of education from universities ranging from the east coast to the west coast, along with their names, and a report prepared in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress at the request of Senator Young of Ohio. This covers: "A short account of the national university movement."

#### REFERENCES

Extract from George Washington's will.  
Documentary summary of efforts to establish a national university, 1775-1892.

Documentary summary of efforts to establish a national university or a somewhat similar institution since 1893.

Summary of arguments pro and con:

- (a) Arguments for a national university.
- (b) Arguments against a national university.

Digest of certain bills pending in the 87th Congress.

Arthur "Ted" Thomas

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVERETT G. BURKHALTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 1963

Mr. BURKHALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include a tribute to my good friend, in fact a friend to all the people in the San Fernando Valley, "Ted" Thomas, whose death I was notified of by Kay Martell, my field representative of Saugus, who phoned the office the moment she had been informed of his death. Kay's first words were that we had all lost a good friend and in saying this she was speaking for everyone that had had the pleasure and rich experience of knowing "Ted" Thomas.

The following tribute to Ted Thomas is from the pages of the San Fernando, Newhall-Saugus Sun, one of the leading dailies in the 27th Congressional District, of which Ted had been the managing editor since 1960.

#### TED THOMAS TRIBUTE

SAN FERNANDO.—Arthur "Ted" Thomas, managing editor of the San Fernando Valley Sun since August 1960, died Thursday night at City of Hope Hospital, Duarte, at the age of 57.

A victim of cancer, Mr. Thomas' death marked the end of a 3-month bout with the disease. He had complained of ill health since the Christmas holidays, and after a series of medical checkups entered Holy Cross Hospital February 4 to undergo surgery.

Following the operation, during which his left lung was removed, Mr. Thomas returned to his home in Chatsworth on March 8. Five days later, after complaining of pains in his back, Mr. Thomas returned to Holy Cross where further X-rays revealed the disease had spread to other portions of his body.

On March 21, he was transferred to City of Hope for cobalt treatments.

Mr. Thomas' career stretched from the east to the west coast. At the time of his death he was a member of the Los Angeles Police Department Examiners Board, a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Library Commissioners, and a director (for the third successive year) of the Valley Press Club.

#### MASTER MASON

He was a Master Mason and in June 1962 was named to Beta Phi Gamma, the national journalism fraternity.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., November 9, 1905, the son of the Rev. Charles H. and Mrs. Mabel Thomas, he received his early education in New York. After graduation from Flushing High School he came to California in 1926 to study at Deep Springs Junior College, then returned to the East, attended City College of New York and New York University. He also studied at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

In 1928 he became technical director of the Opera Comique, Brooklyn, and remained with the company until 1930 when he toured Europe. On his return to this country a year later he joined the staff of the Flushing Evening Journal, a publication later absorbed by Newsday, and also contributed to the Brooklyn Eagle and the New York Times.

#### CHANGES FIELD

In 1934 he changes fields, became owner and operator of a Long Island supermarket, a then novel retailing concept, followed this

with a year in the Caribbean as a chef with the United States Lines. In November 1936 he married Miss Anita Youtt, and for the next 7 years he managed the Childs Restaurant in Times Square. From 1943 until 1946 he was purchasing agent for Cease Commissary Service, Dunkirk, N.Y.

The Thomas family moved to Los Angeles in 1947, settling in the valley. After several years in restaurant work, Mr. Thomas returned to journalism, becoming editor of the Granada Hills News-Tribune in 1956, the West Valley Herald Tribune in 1958, and managing editor of the Sun in 1960.

At his request, only a memorial service will be held, 1:30 p.m., next Sunday, April 28, at Oakwood Cemetery, Chatsworth. Friends are asked to omit flowers, send donations to City of Hope Memorial Center, National Office, 208 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles.

Mr. Thomas is survived by his wife, Anita; a son, John T. Thomas, of Santa Barbara; and a brother, Charles K. Thomas, Gainesville, Fla.

#### Marine Corps Weekly Friday Evening Parade

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 1963

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today received by mail an invitation from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and I have been informed that all Members of Congress have or will shortly receive similar invitations. It is concerning this matter that I desire to make a few remarks.

In the 188 years since the dedicated and freedom-loving farmers of Lexington and Concord startled the world with their strong defense of the ideals of an independent Nation, there have been many demonstrations of the patriotic ardor which was so important to the establishment of this country. It is perhaps unfortunate that all of us cannot daily demonstrate to our neighbors that we are individually possessed of those beliefs which have contributed so significantly to the moral and physical strength which has always characterized this Nation and its citizens. With the expansion of our interests on the international scene, there has been a tendency to concentrate our thoughts on domestic economy and international diplomacy. As a result, I think we often overlook the basic yet profound principles which transformed our land from one which was suppressed and exploited into one which is dynamic and ever devoted to the liberty of its citizens.

To remind us of our heritage and instill in our children the basic values of the American way of life we have erected many memorials to our great leaders and patriots. Though inspiration can be found in these monuments, it is perhaps more meaningful to discover a living link with the spirit of 1775. Within a few short blocks of this Capitol there is an event each Friday which dramatically displays the qualities which inspired the